

LAST ACT IN THE TRAGEDY

Scales Fall From Sagasta's Eyes.

SANTIAGO IS DOOMED

Spain is Urged to Sue For Peace.

NOTHING ELSE LEFT FOR HER

Sagasta Confesses to the People of Spain That Cervera's Fleet Has Been Destroyed—A Revolution Imminent in Spain—Secret Efforts to Procure the Mediation of Pope Leo—Removal of Foreign Residents From Santiago on British and Austrian Warships.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A message received from General Shafter indicates that the situation of the people of Santiago is terrible. They are not only panic-stricken over the fear of bombardment, but they are suffering from lack of the actual necessities of life.

Speaking of the troops under his command General Shafter says: "The men are in good spirits and remarkably well."

In the course of another dispatch General Shafter, referring to the condition of those injured says: "All the wounded are doing singularly well, only one death having occurred since the battle."

A private telegram from General Sumner, formerly Colonel of the Sixth cavalry, stationed at Fort Meyer, Va., near this city, says: "All Fort Meyer officers safe and well."

General Shafter's statement of the situation in Santiago is borne out by the condition of the men captured by the American fleet from the fleet of Cervera's squadron. They had been on half rations so long that many of them were nearly famished and if they had not been taught that capture by the Americans meant death, they would have welcomed it, because it insured them good food and plenty of it.

It is learned authoritatively that tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon the Spanish commander of Santiago by the foreign consuls resident in the city to induce him, in the interests of humanity to surrender to the inevitable. The consuls have communicated with their governments and it is believed here that representations will be made by them to Spain to induce her to permit the city to surrender thereby preventing further loss of life and property. What the result of these negotiations may be cannot be foretold. The opinion is that the Spaniards will fight to the last, and capitulate only when they are forced to do so. For that reason, the delay of offensive action against the city is not regarded in army circles with favor.

REMOVING FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 5, 2:15 p. m.—The British warships Albatross and Valiant, the former with fourteen refugees and the latter with twenty-eight, and the Austrian man-of-war Kaiserin Maria Theresa, with thirty-eight refugees, arrived at Port Royal today.

The foreign war vessels were requested by Admiral Sampson not to enter the harbor, but to send steam launches up to the city. They did so and brought away such persons as the British and Austrian consuls designated, among them Miss Ramsden, daughter of the British consul, and Mrs. Brooks. Most of the fugitives are well, do Cuban-English or Cuban-Austrian names not known outside the city. The passengers by the Pallas were landed here about an hour ago. The Cubans assembled at the wharf and cheered wildly and the women in the party burst into tears.

ANARCHY IN SPAIN.

LONDON, July 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Tuesday night says: "Disorder is spreading among the military; the crowds in the city are getting riotous and everywhere signs are apparent that the population is arming for civil war. Marshal Martinez Campos and the Captain General of Madrid, have held long consultation, as to ways and means of preserving order."

PAPAL APPEAL.

LONDON, July 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The Pope, it is rumored, has telegraphed the Queen Regent, begging her not to compromise the future of the monarchy by refusing to treat for peace, which after the hegemony displayed by

the Spanish navy, could not be other than honorable."

At the same time the pope called President McKinley—it is rumored—appealing to American generosity toward "an unfortunate but chivalrous enemy." The Italian foreign office, however, discredits such rumors and denies that the powers have taken any action.

OBSTINATE DON.

MADRID, July 5, 1:30 a. m.—The cabinet council tonight after a short session, decided not to open negotiations for peace, but to continue the war with all risks, while a single soldier remains in Cuba.

The government has no news as to a bombardment of Santiago and has called Governor Blanco for details of the naval battle.

RISMARK ADVOCATES NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, July 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: Prince Bismarck advocates the most rigorous neutrality as the only policy for Germany with regard to the Hispano-American war.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S SORTIE.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday, July 5, 5:30 a. m.—(Per Associated Press Dispatch boat Dandy to Port Antonio, Jamaica, via Kingston, Monday, July 4, 11:30 p. m.)—The Spanish made a desperate night attack upon our left, shortly before 10 o'clock Saturday night. The assault was directed at the position that had been carried by General Kent's men. "The Spaniards left the trenches and charged across the open, striking heavily upon General Wyke's brigade, consisting of the Ninth, Thirtieth and Twenty-fourth infantry. They were supported by a heavy fire all along their line of guns and batteries, and succeeded in driving some of our men from the trenches, but the heavy fire of the Americans in turn poured in, staggered the Spanish line and sent it reeling backward with heavy loss. The Americans had advanced from the trenches, for the first time, and while the Spaniards were in the open, some of our batteries on the extreme left did some terrible execution.

The casualties among our men were not heavy. General Hawkins was shot in the foot. Over 200 additional wounded were taken to the rear during the night, one batch consisting of 120.

Under General Shafter's orders, the battle was re-opened at 5 o'clock this morning along the whole line. At this writing the sound of the firing is like the long roll of a machine gun, punctuated by the boom of the Spanish battery.

HEAVY LOSSES.

The recruits were ordered to the front today. Our loss has now reached 1700 killed and wounded.

Part of the night attack was directed opposite the stations of the Third and Sixth cavalry.

Captain Bowen of the Third cavalry, went with a working party at 1 a. m. to straighten the line of entrenchments between General Chaffee's brigade on the right and General Kent's division on the left. Whether there was an attack is not known, but he dashed in the dark with the Spanish, who were advancing in front of the working party, and was obliged to retire. The Spaniards did not advance close enough to draw the fire of the American main line. The action lasted about fifteen minutes and went on simultaneously at other points of our front. The Spanish loss could not be ascertained.

STARVING CUBANS FED.

WASHINGTON, July 5. The plan of feeding the starving Cubans is proceeding systematically despite the attention which the authorities are obliged to give to the war. These plans are being carried out by the commissary department of the army. Today large consignments of food are being loaded on the steamer Port Victor at New York via: 75,000 pounds of corn meal, 322,000 pounds of flour, 750,000 pounds of bacon, 50,000 pounds of coffee, 150,000 pounds of sugar, 60,000 pounds of soap, 60,000 pounds of salt, and 3,000 pounds of pepper. These will be made up into rations and distributed over a wide territory to the Cubans. This is but one of the several consignments, as the work of relief has been going on for the past two months, hundreds of thousands of government rations being distributed. The supplies will now include refrigerated and cold storage beef, for Cuban troops and the reconcentrados. The first consignment of this kind will leave Tampa on next Saturday, and will be sufficient to last until the next consignment of refrigerated beef goes forward.

SAGASTA ADMITS DEFEAT.

MADRID, July 5, 8 p. m.—Senator Sagasta, the premier, has announced officially that Admiral Cervera's squadron has been defeated, that the Almirante Oquendo was burned and that Admiral Cervera himself is a prisoner of war.

CABINET MEETING.

Instructions Sent to Sampson and Shafter.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—As a result of a cabinet meeting today instructions were sent by the President to Admiral Sampson and General Shafter to confer together concerning a joint plan of attack upon Santiago. Upon the outcome of this conference depends the line of action for the immediate future. For the present, the land bombardment by General Shafter's forces has been deferred, as the situation is so completely changed by the annihilation of the Spanish fleet that it is manifestly the

part of wisdom for this land bombardment to await the co-operation and support of a bombardment from Admiral Sampson's fleet.

General Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago, on pain of bombardment, was made at 8:30 Sunday morning. An hour later Admiral Cervera made his suicidal dash from the harbor, resulting in a complete transformation of the naval and military conditions. Instead of a menacing Spanish fleet within the harbor, the way has been cleared, save for the shore batteries, for the entrance of the American fleet up to the very wharves of the city. With this material change wrought, it was obvious to the authorities here that the blow first intended to be delivered by General Shafter alone would be doubly effective and decisive if the two forces could be brought together and strike simultaneously from the land and sea.

A CONFERENCE.

It is for this reason that the conference was held between the American general and the admiral. Up to the close of office hours today no word had come either to the war or navy departments, so far as was disclosed, as to what determination had been reached at the conference. At the same time it is the clear expectation of the authorities that the conference will result in a determination by the admiral to take his fleet through the narrow neck of the harbor, making his way past the shore batteries and fortifications and take position before the city is bombarded. There is reason to believe that the instructions sent to Admiral Sampson at least conveyed the desire if not the instructions, that he enter the harbor.

But it said that the admiral and the general continue to be the supreme officials in authority, and that being on the scene, fully alive to all the conditions, their judgment will be taken as final in the course to be adopted.

There is said to be no obstacle, so far as navigation is concerned, to the entrance of the harbor by the American fleet.

The Cristobal Colon, which cleared the Merrimack and got out of the harbor Sunday, drew 23 feet 8 inches, which is within seven inches of the draught of the battleship Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon and 10 greater than the draught of the battleship Texas. Moreover, the navy department has known for the last ten days that the neck of the channel was open, despite the sinking of the Merrimack and that there was a clear seaway of seven fathoms through which any ship in our navy could sail. This removes all difficulty, except from the submarine mines, or from the shore batteries.

NO FEAR OF MINES.

As to the mines, little account is taken of them, since the Spanish fleet passed over them. The Spaniards are in the habit of using contact mines, so that there is little likelihood of their being mines operated by electricity connected with the shore. The forts and batteries have been badly weakened by the constant fire of the fleet for many weeks past and while this is a factor, they are greatly disabled.

Once up to the city the fleet and army could combine in a terrific double fire. No less than 232 heavy guns could be trained from the American warships on the city, and at the same time the big siege guns of which so much is expected have been brought to the front of Shafter's line and would rain down a torrent of steel from that quarter. The siege guns throw shells of 135 pounds. Aside from them, there are four mortars, howitzers, with guns of a smaller calibre. These are in the heavy artillery. While the light artillery embraces a great number of guns of 2 calibre. Combined, this fire from land and sea would be terrific in its effect.

FOREIGNERS IN SANTIAGO.

The action of the foreign representatives at Santiago has additional reason for deterring the bombardment. It was made known today that one of General Shafter's dispatches stated that these representatives had joined in a request to him to put off the shelling of the city for another brief period, until their respective colonies could be removed. This accounts for the departure of the foreign warships from Santiago harbor, as they are hearing away the foreign residents in the period before the bombardment begins. The activity of the consuls at Santiago has led to no diplomatic complication which has reached the state department thus far and the authorities here believe that nothing will develop.

ILLUSIONS DISBELLED.

The state department took occasion today to dispel some of the Spanish illusions over the escape of Cervera's fleet. It seems that Madrid is not alone in the belief that the fleet made a handsome sortie from Santiago and left the American ships far in the rear.

Today a cablegram came from United States Minister Lanik at Caracas saying the Spanish residents there were glorifying the naval victory. The minister was informed briefly that Cervera's fleet had been destroyed, the admiral made prisoner and that General Shafter had demanded the surrender of the city.

"The definite official report reaching here today that the Spanish fleet had entered the Suez canal made no change in the plans of the navy department as to sending Commodore Watson's squadron to the coast of Spain. Secretary Long said it would start at the earliest possible moment, but he did not care to give the day of departure.

Heavy Land Sale.

STOCKTON, July 7.—The largest single land transaction ever recorded in this county was placed on record today. It is a contract entered into by James C. Smith, the well-known farmer on the lower Sacramento river, to sell his entire ranch for \$100,000. The purchaser is Charles P. Blandin of San Francisco.

PROUD DONS WANT PEACE

White Flag Waves at Santiago.

No Surrender Yet But It Will Come.

The Cabinet at Madrid Confidentially Stated to be Deliberating on New Proposals.

MADRID, July 7, 6 p. m.—A cabinet meeting, lasting three hours, and presided over by the Queen Regent, was held this afternoon and another meeting of the ministers, at which Premier Sagasta will preside, will be held tonight.

The ministers here say they foresee international complications if the Americans should bombard the Spanish coast.

PARIS, July 7.—The Temps this evening publishes a dispatch from Madrid which says that its correspondent, in spite of the official denials published in the newspapers, persists in the belief that the Spanish cabinet today not only deliberated upon the question of negotiating for peace, but charged the minister of foreign affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rib, and the minister of public instruction, Senor Gamazo, to study the matter and report upon it.

THE WHITE FLAG FLYING.

[Copyrighted 1898 by Associated Press.] AT THE FRONT, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7, 1 p. m., (via Guantánamo, July 7.—Firing was not resumed today, although the truce is supposed to be ended. Both armies have been informed that Washington and Madrid are negotiating terms of peace.

The white flag still flies over the Santiago lines. "There have been no messages or flags of truce between the commanders since three o'clock yesterday when naval constructor Holston and his men were exchanged."

BLANCO'S BOMBARD.

HAVANA, July 7.—Three American ships have tried to capture at Punta Niquero, province of Santiago, the Spanish gunboat Centinela.

The latter was hit thirty-nine times and was damaged about her engine on the port side. Her commander sank her in a swamp and his crew succeeded in getting her afloat. They are now repairing her. The Spaniards lost one coal passenger killed.

The Cuban colonial assembly has sent through the Madrid government a protest to all the European and American governments against the decision of the city of Santiago, thereby violating all humanitarian and international laws.

Admiral Cervera has telegraphed to Captain General Blanco the particulars of the loss of the aqueduct, saying that after an unequal combat the Spanish vessels were totally destroyed.

Captain General Blanco has addressed the following proclamation to the people:

Fortune does not always accompany valor. The Spanish fleet, commanded by Admiral Cervera, has just accomplished the greatest act of heroism recorded in naval annals during the present century. Fighting against the American forces, three times its strength, it has yielded gloriously at a moment when it was considered safe from the peril threatening it within Santiago's harbor. The blow is a heavy one, but Spaniards should not be dismayed before this misfortune, in spite of its gravity. On the contrary, we must show to the world that our courage will not yield before the reverse and that we have the energy to calm adversity and fight against it until we conquer it.

"We have forces enough to defend our just cause and bring us out triumphant in our right, if we are united in the sacred love for our motherland. We must consecrate our lives and our property to common use in our adversity."

"The virtues of our country are being

tested. Let us surely prove the worth hoarded up among the Spanish people and let us be in readiness before the peril which confronts us."

"Let us have confidence in God and in our right to uphold our country's honor and integrity. This is expected of us and we should be ready for victory or die at the front for Spain's honor and the integrity of our paternal soil."

"Owing to the loss of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera, the theatres here have suspended their performances."

SANTIAGO ARCHBISHOP PLEADS.

[Copyrighted 1898 by Associated Press.] REFORM SANTIAGO, Via Playa Del Este, July 7, 7 p. m.—General Toral, the Spanish commander in Santiago has been officially informed by General Shafter of the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet and that the American warships are now free to co-operate with the army in the reduction of Santiago. He has been given such time as he may deem proper to consider the advisability of capitulating with his garrison.

Although General Toral is apparently determined to resist to the bitter end, the utter hopelessness of holding out against a siege by land and sea must be forcing itself upon him. His losses have been heavy. The re-enforcements upon which he was counting have not arrived.

General Pando has left him in the lurch and it is understood, is making his way across the country to Havana.

The food supply in Santiago is low and it is understood that the ammunition is running short. Our position is being hourly strengthened.

The cable operator, who left Santiago yesterday, has been sent back in order that General Toral may be able to communicate freely with General Blanco and the Madrid government.

The prospects for the capitulation of Santiago without further fighting grow with each hour's delay.

The archbishop of Santiago has appealed to General Blanco to surrender the city.

THE RED CROSS.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The following cablegram was received today by Stephen Barton, from Miss Clara Barton:

"SIBONEY, July 6. Via Playa Del Este.—Came from Shafter's front in the night for food and clothing for refugees, who are leaving Santiago by the thousands, starving and naked. The state of Texas has gone to Port Antonio for food to save her meat; will return tomorrow. Are sending supplies to refugees, all we can from both camps, by army wagons and pack mules. It is nearly impossible to land supplies, high tides, no docks, surf terrible, our own ships yavils cannot stand in surf. Have managed one of the broken flat boats which our men dragged ashore in the surf, waist deep. No transportation. Horsemen and packers tents would be helpful. Wounded men taken from our tents are laid on the ground, often without blankets or shelter from the rain or the sun."

"As others die, their clothing is taken to put on the naked, to get them to Siboney. Mrs. Gardner, myself and the whole working force of the Red Cross at the front are in direct range of the sharpshooters. Lesser and the nurses are doing splendid work at Siboney. The men are as brave as lions. Shafter is acting wisely and humanely, doing all he can. We return to the front at once."

CLAIRA BARTON."

AFFAIRS AT MANILA.

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MANILA, June 30, via Hong Kong, July 7.—No change in the aspect of affairs here. The Spaniards are strongly posted about the outskirts of the town and also along the whole length of the conduit of the water works, eight miles inland. It is believed the Spaniards only hold the water works on sufferance, because the insurgent pickets hold away everywhere and could easily raze the conduit. But the insurgents are extremely anxious to conciliate the neutrals, and therefore, refrain from causing horrible privation.

The insurgents have never employed cannon before Manila, but they are now bringing up sixty guns, with intention of making a simultaneous rush upon the Spanish entrenchments at Santa Mesa, Santa Anna and Maleta, thus rendering the other positions of the Spaniards untenable, and by a single coup drive the Spaniards inside the citadel, with a minimum of destruction to non-combatants and property. It is expected that it will take a week to

bring the guns along, as they have to make a detour through a difficult part of the country, and it is not desirable to hurry.

The American troops are expected here momentarily, and then probably there will be a quick finish of the war. The insurgents in the large camps at Mahabon, Calocan, Francisco, Marquina, San Pedro and Parangue are in excellent spirits and perfectly orderly.

General Monat, the Spanish commander at Macabobo, has escaped from there in a canoe, bringing with him the family of Captain General Augusti from Macabobo, where the Captain General sent them when the American fleet arrived here, believing the natives of that part of the country were loyal.

General Monat had a terrible voyage. He ran the gauntlet of the insurgent troops along the river banks and he and his party were starving when they arrived in Manila.

The Spanish general alleged that he left his troops in a strong position, but that he wants reinforcements.

A river steamer from Bulacan today ran the blockade bringing two hundred refugees, women and children. The Spaniards are employing ruses of natives armed with axes and machetes, to destroy the woods in the outskirts of Manila, under Spanish overseers with horsewhips.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

Washington Authorities Confidentially Anticipate Them.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—All views on the Spanish-American war were strongly optimistic here today. Possibly the President's expressed hope for peace in his proclamation issued last night may have been the first basis for these views, but there were confirmatory evidences, coming from sources that have so far proved to be of unfailing accuracy, that seem to afford foundation for the expectation that some overtures in the direction of peace may be expected shortly, though of course peace itself cannot be consummated immediately. The most significant advice was one from Spain stating positively that within a week that country would sue for peace. It was declared that X. Martinez Campos, General Weyler's predecessor as captain general of Cuba and one of the best and most reasonable minds of Spain, is to be prime minister of the Spanish cabinet which is sure to be erected within a few days, on the wreck of the Sagasta cabinet. This information accords well with the advice that have been coming in for the past week to show that some of the European powers at least, have bestirred themselves to bring pressure upon Spain to yield to the inevitable and ask for peace. It can be stated authoritatively, however, that up to this time no overtures have been made to our government, looking to peace. This fact, however, does not in any sense offset or disqualify the first statement, namely that movements in that direction are afoot in Europe. It could not be expected that the United States government would receive kindly as a suggestion that it should make the initial movement toward peace and therefore no overtures from the European powers nor from Spain directly could be expected until the Spanish government had either directly or through some friendly power made an advance in that direction. When that is done, and some such move is expected, shortly, our government will be perfectly ready to respond if approached in the proper spirit. Meanwhile the war goes on satisfactorily at every point.

After Her Golden Wedding.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Mrs. F. P. Nelson, wife of J. C. Nelson, president of the St. Louis Iron Works, who celebrated their golden wedding two months ago, committed suicide today by hanging herself at the family residence. The reason assigned by relatives is temporary insanity, caused by ill health. Mrs. Nelson has wealthy relatives in Chicago and New Orleans.

Wounded Will Recover.

KEY WEST, July 7.—The director in charge of the hospital here says that the wounded men who arrived yesterday from Cuba are improving and that all will recover.

DIED.

THOM—At her home in Belmont addition, 317 Blackstone avenue, July 7, 1898, Matilda Thom, a native of New York, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday at 10 a. m. from the family residence.

LAST HOURS OF CONGRESS

Many Unobjected Bills Passed.

Adjutant General Corbin Rewarded.

The International Bank Bill Goes Over by Consent THE December.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Early this afternoon a bill conferring upon Adjutant General Corbin the rank, pay and allowance of a major general was passed by the senate. When unanimous consent was asked by Mr. Sewell, Republican of New Jersey, for consideration of the bill, Mr. Pettus, Democrat of Alabama, objected. However, by a vote the senate decided to consider the bill. Mr. Pettus sharply criticized the measure and charged that General Corbin had been rapidly promoted by reason of political favoritism. This charge brought several senators to their feet, among whom were Messrs. Hattie, Pasco and Bacon, Democrats, all of whom testified to General Corbin's distinguished ability and special fitness for the position he occupies. There was no division on the vote by which the bill was passed.

During the greater part of the session the senate considered unobjected bills on the general calendar, passing a large number of them.

The bill permitting the secretary of war in his discretion to have erected on the West Point reservation an edifice for religious worship, was passed without amendment. Its primary purpose is to enable the erection of a Roman Catholic church.

A bill to increase the number of post quartermaster-sergeants of the United States army was passed.

Another measure reported from the military committee to reimburse the Governors of states and territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize, supply and equip the present volunteer army, was passed.

A bill to restore Major Wham, formerly paymaster in the United States army to his full rank and pay in the army was unanimously passed.

A resolution authorizing the committee on finance to make an investigation of internal revenue and customs matters and to hold sessions during the recess of congress was agreed to.

The following bills were passed: Fixing the pay and allowances of chaplains of volunteer regiments, making them the same as those of a mounted captain omitting officers in the regular or volunteer army to hold positions as commissioners, superintendents or historians of national parks.

Mr. White of California offered a resolution requesting the President to take immediate steps, if not incompatible with public interests, to secure the release of the fair and speedy trial of Harry Spring and Charles Nelson, residents of California, who have for a long time been under arrest in the Republic of Colombia. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Morgan announced that he proposed to try to get up his bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States.

Under a special order two hours were then devoted to the consideration of unobjected bills on the general calendar.

At 4:45 the senate went into executive session and at 6:12 adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The day in the house was given to the consideration of measures by unanimous consent. Few of importance were passed. After the resolutions providing for final adjournment were agreed to there was a characteristic scene of the closing days, members in large numbers being almost constantly upon their feet, appealing for recognition and consideration of their local measures.

Senate amendments to a large number of bills of minor importance were concurred in and many pension bills were disposed of. The house accepted the senate provision for an appropriation of \$200,000 to pay the cost of transporting dead American seamen and soldiers to their homes for interment in the discretion of the war department.

The Royal is the highest grade Baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



KERN CITY IN FLAMES

Three Large Blocks Destroyed.

The Loss is Estimated at \$75,000.

A Fire Engine From Bakersfield Arrives in Time to Save the Town.

BAKERSFIELD, July 6.—Kern city was almost entirely destroyed by fire tonight. The flames broke out at 9 o'clock in the California theater. The buildings in the vicinity all being of wood, the fire spread rapidly to the east and south. The fire department, having an engine could do but little to stay the progress of the flames which consumed everything before them and then turned back toward Front street, where the best buildings were situated.

A fire engine was finally sent over from Bakersfield. Two streams were turned on and their effect was soon noticeable. Dynamite was used to blow up small buildings and this helped to check the progress of the flames.

Three and a half blocks in the center of the town were destroyed, including: merchandise, furniture and fixtures. The central hotel, the Arbutus and Olcese block, the Southern Pacific depot, and hotel and the railroad warehouses are all that were saved. Loss is estimated at \$75,000. The insurance will probably reach half that amount.

The heaviest losses fell on C. C. Cramat, C. Ritzman, R. Verder, Max Nemes, J. O'Hare, J. J. Murphy, the Independent Order of Druids, M. E. Spilsholler and Jean Eyraud.

THE STRIKE FAILED.

Chicago Daily Newspapers Resume Publication.

CHICAGO, July 6.—President Prescott of the International Typographical Union, who came from Indianapolis to make an investigation, decided that the strike of the stereotypers employed on the Chicago newspapers was illegal and that they should have adhered to their contracts as the stereotypers' union is subordinate to the typographical union. This decision opened the way to the newspapers to resume publication. Accordingly all of the morning papers were issued today, but the strike was not over.

As the newspaper publishers have agreed not to have anything to do with the stereotypers union hereafter, the 200 men who struck last Friday night will have difficulty in finding work in Chicago as many non-union stereotypers from other cities have come out, and more are said to be on their way.

WHY WE BLOSSOM WHILE OTHERS GO TO SEED.

Boniface do Castellane is a good name to yell with emphasis at cows that are working in a cornfield, on the farmer's corn.

Boniface uses the word to make his opponents cough up blood, while he fights clean. Our stock and low prices win a battle.

"Me and Kempe" are not only magnets, but lodestone magnets as well. We draw covered houses every day. What's the matter up there? Is there a fight in Lyon's? Another ass. Are they holding a raisin meeting or Fourth of July caucus?

No, that's simply the usual run of customers doing their shopping on Saturday. We are star performers in the business world.

W. PARKER LYON & CO.

Mendota; Chicago cars for Shelbyville.

Stop drinking colored tea. Try Schilling's Best.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN
Fresno, Fresno County, California.
By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.
CHESTER H. BOWELL, Editor and Manager.
The Great Newspaper of Central California.
407 and 409 J Street.
Largest Circulation. - The Most News.
Terms of subscription:
Weekly Republican, one year, by mail, \$1.25
Weekly Republican, six months, by mail, .75
Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$3.00
Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50

THE PUBLIC AND STRIKES

A strike on a railroad or street-car system, or in any industry on which the public is daily and hourly dependent, is an intolerable public nuisance. It is only prevented because the guarantee of liberty stands higher than the right to suppress a nuisance, and no one has yet had the ability or courage to devise a method of preventing strikes without jeopardizing industrial freedom. If the law should forbid strikes it would have to furnish some remedy in their place, and this seems not yet feasible. Yet, in consideration of the right of the public not to have its interests injured by the disputes of individuals, thought and effort should not be relaxed until the remedy is found.

The newspaper strike in Chicago is a case in point. About two hundred stereotypes employed on the Chicago dailies demanded an increase in wages, which was not granted. Data are not at hand to judge which side was right, and even with complete data, opinions would probably differ. Taking advantage of the important news yesterday, the stereotypes struck—which is either good military tactics or arbitrary coercion, according as the relation of employer and employee is considered, one of war or peace. The employees refused to yield, and Chicago is without newspapers. The men are losing ten times and the papers and public hundreds or thousands of times the amount in dispute.

Either side may be right with reference to the other, but both are wrong with reference to the public. This is not the time to discuss the question of a solution for such difficulties, but the anomalous situation in Chicago at least suggests that when such a solution is found it shall be applied to newspapers as well as to railroads and street cars.

A CONTINENTAL ALLIANCE.

The latest form of the talk of German intervention is the announcement, ostensibly semi-official, that Germany, France and Russia have agreed, at the close of hostilities, to repeat the tactics of Russia after the Chinese war, and prevent the acquisition of all of the Philippines by America or England. If this report is anything more than an irresponsible rumor, it is at most only a diplomatic "feeler." If an Anglo-American alliance were an accomplished fact, there might be some purpose in a counter-alliance, but until then the chief interest of the continental powers is to prevent, not to force, such an alliance. Germany might be inclined to act independently, but it can not face an alliance alone; Russia, more eager than any of the others to forestall our league with England, and France cannot act without Russia.

Nothing has yet occurred to indicate that we have anything to consider but our own interests in the Philippines. If we choose to occupy them, we can go about doing so independently. Knowing that any attempt to interfere would be met by an Anglo-American alliance, the continental powers are not act singly and will hesitate to act together. Probably nothing more serious than diplomatic verbiage will be put in our way. In case of an emergency an English alliance will immediately guarantee our safety, and the knowledge of the existence of this remedy will probably prevent the need of its application.

The pledges of economy in the Republican county platform will be kept. The candidates are pledged to such reductions in salaries and number of deputies as are possible consistently with efficient service. No one demands more than this, nor is any large portion of the public deceived by the extravagant buncle of Popocratic pretensions. There is a difference between pledges made to be kept and phrases made to catch votes. So far as this paper has any influence it will be exerted in favor of a most rigid adherence to these pledges, after as well as before election.

The Populists of Shasta county have decided against fusion. The sense of the convention was that as the Democrats had virtually declined the proffered aid of the Populists by ignoring the offer to fuse, and the silver Republicans would not be recognized, the delegates be instructed to enter into no agreement tending toward fusion. The convention endorsed T. W. H. Shahan, the "Tail Eyemore of Shasta" for Governor.

German politicians carry no weapon but a sword, and are permitted to use that only in self-defense or in certain clearly defined cases. Probably we are not yet beyond the need of the revolver here, as if it could be abolished as a symbol of authority there would be fewer official murders.

The Koelnische Zeitung announces that neither Admiral Dewey nor Secretary Sherman has any authority over Admiral Metrich. Have our cable cutting crews been operating around Germany since Sherman's resignation?

The government is being brought very close to the people these days. Every time a citizen affixes a revenue stamp to a document he must realize that he has a share at least in the expenses of the war.

Berkeley has no justice of the peace, while Oakland has one who himself claims that he has not work enough to earn his salary. Evidently an evening up is needed around the bay.

Now watch the chivalrous Don vent his rage upon Queen Charlotte.

THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO

The most important engagement of the war since the battle of Manila, and the first one involving serious American losses, is now in progress. From General Shafter's report it is evident that there were really two battles, one at El Cane, a few miles north of Santiago, which ended in victory, and the other, including the main body of the army, in front of Santiago, which suspended at nightfall with the advantage on our side. This morning the united armies will make a final attack on Santiago.

Already the land outposts of the Spanish stronghold, including the immediate outskirts of the city, are ours. The thirty-four lines of entrenchments and barbed wire obstructions have been abandoned by the enemy and now protect Americans instead of Spaniards. There remains only a short open space to the inner fortifications, across which the city should be shelled even by the smallest field guns, supposing that the siege guns have not been brought so far.

If only the two armies were to be considered, the result of today's battle in early victory would be a foregone conclusion, but there is the unknown factor of the Spanish fleet. Santiago is on a small plain at the head of the bay, and the scene of today's fighting will be exposed to a raking fire from the ships, unless their attention can be diverted by a sea attack. The "bottled" condition of the harbor may interfere with this.

The whole world will await with eagerness the result of today's fight. If it is a decisive victory for our army, and there is every reason to hope, it will bring the end of the war nearer and be worth the precious blood it costs. There is no war without bloodshed, and while the heart of the nation will go out in sympathy to the many homes that will be in mourning tomorrow, we must find our consolation in the stern bookkeeping of war, which measures lives lost against lives saved, and counts a strategic point gained as worth whatever it may cost.

PILLSBURY ON THE OUTLOOK

In the July number of the Overland Monthly is an article on the present political outlook by A. J. Pillsbury of Tulsa, which contains the clearest review of the political situation we have seen. According to Mr. Pillsbury the Democratic snarl in swallowing the Populist snake has assimilated enough of the latter to have acquired much of its nature, while still suffering from the indigestion caused by the unassimilable remainder. On leaving the figure, there is a better element in both the Democratic and Populist parties which cannot permanently unite.

There is a Democratic and a Populist argument, both entitled to respect, and a large element in both parties whose allegiance is not based on these arguments, but on dissatisfaction. Only the latter element can long remain united in the present Popocratic organization. The essence of true Democracy is the individualism which has made it the central force in our history. The essence of Populism is Socialism. The two tendencies are diametrically opposite and will carry the true Democrats over to the Republicans who are now the conservative party while the genuine Populists will be driven to a separate party or independent action. For the Populists will be left only the reactionary and demagogic elements of modern life.

The war will not be an issue, as all parties are unanimous in its support, but the financial management of the war will continue the same conflict between the Republican party still the guardian of the credit and property of the country. Growing out of the war will be the issue of an insular or a cosmopolitan policy, which may revivify the country into Democrats and Republicans of the old school.

Though only just published the article was written in April and it is interesting to note how many of its prophecies have already been fulfilled. It shows throughout an insight into public questions not common even among public men and at once states Mr. Pillsbury as one of the clearest political thinkers in the state.

The trans-Atlantic squadron will be in good hands. Commodore Watson, who will be in command, was Admiral Farragut's flag lieutenant on the Hartford and stood beside the admiral in the cross-trees at the battle of Mobile Bay, where he was twice wounded. Among the other commanders are "Fighting Bob" Evans, of the Iowa; Captain Clark, of the Oregon; who made the record trip around the Horn; Captain Barker, of the Newark, until recently a member of the war board; Commander Brownson, of the Yankee, who fired the shot at Rio, Brazil, which ended the revolution there; Commander Emory, of the Yosemite, who made a reputation both in the Greeley relief expedition and in the Chinese war, and Commander Davis, of the Dixie, who was the escort of the Infanta Eulalia, but is also known as a good fighter.

If war could be confined to the sea, the experience of the present war might almost tempt us to make war for pastime whenever we felt able to pay the bills. We have already destroyed the largest part of the Spanish navy with a loss on our side of one man killed in battle. It is as certain as fate that if the war lasts a few weeks longer the two remaining fleets will be destroyed, probably with a little loss. Without a land engagement we might hardly have realized the recklessness of war.

It is not likely that the Governor of the Ladrones enjoyed that free ride the Charleston gave him to the Philippines.

WE MUST KEEP FAITH.

The San Francisco Post continues its tirades against the Cuban patriots and the Cuban Junta. In last Saturday's issue it concluded a violent attack upon the Cubans with the following paragraph: "In truth, the 'patriots' of Cuba are without a country, and if they ever possess one it will be by the grace of the American Republic—given to them by the United States of America. The Cubans have no right to demand that the United States should ever surrender to them. There is a growing disposition on the part of the American people to repudiate the Junta and its leaders, our eyes are being opened to the fact that the whole scheme is one of self-aggrandizement, concocted by unscrupulous speculators, and forwarded by yellow journalists. We do not propose, therefore, that the blood of the American nation shall be sacrificed to save the greed of these harpies or to further the ambitions of a lot of cutthroat meddlers and plundering half-breeds. When the voice of the American people is heard, it will be heard in thundering tones that our flag, once planted on the ruins of Havana, shall stay there, and that when it floats from the battlements of Havana, the stars and bars of a hybrid rebellion, we will not be willing to endure the shame and regret that would result if we were to permit them to sleep their last sleep in a foreign land."

The Oakland Tribune says that "although the Fresno Democrat and Populist declared against fusion they are beating around the bush in order to accomplish it." Our Oakland contemporary would seem to be a little behind the times, but it is really a question whether fusion has been "accomplished." To be sure the Democratic and Populist bosses have decided which offices shall go to the candidates of each party, but it is not seriously believed that the Democrats will help the Populist nominees with their votes, and unless they do this it will be another instance of fusion falling to fuse. It will not do to say that fusion has been accomplished until the count of the ballots shows this to have been the case.

The candidacy of Lieutenant Governor Jeter for the Democratic nomination for Governor is growing in favor among Democrats. The Stuckton Mail points out that he made a better run than Maguire in the Congressional district in 1894 and thinks it is but fair to assume that he made a better run elsewhere in the state than Maguire would have made. Jeter has some elements of strength, but so far as our observation has extended they appear to be of a negative character. Still, it may be that the Democracy needs such a standard bearer this year.

The American flag was flying to the breeze all over England yesterday, and the English newspapers are unanimous in congratulating the United States on its success in Santiago. Up in Port Oregon, two men dressed as Uncle Sam and John Bull, walking arm in arm, were greeted with vociferous cheers. So the good work goes on. A sound friendship between the people of two countries is a firmer union than any paper treaty diplomats can devise. Dewey-Montes's fleet destroyed; loss, none. Sampson-Cervera's fleet destroyed; loss, one. Watson-Next?

According to report the Spaniards are flying Red Cross flags from numerous buildings in Santiago, with a view of preventing their bombardment. Of course that is a gross misuse of the flag and betrays a meanness and cowardice of which we hesitated to accuse even the Spaniards. The Spaniards have all along pretended to be great sticklers for observance of international law, but their devotion to its principles is as hollow as their chatter about Spanish honor.

Labouchere of the London Truth describes the present war as being between a nation with a navy that cannot fight and a nation with an army that cannot fight. Like most epigrams this is but half true. The operations at Santiago prove that the United States is a nation with an army that can fight. However, "Labby" did very well in getting the thing half right. He is usually all wrong.

The Australian ballot in New Zealand has a feature that might be worth imitating in this country. Instead of having a white square after each name, in which a black cross is to be marked or stamped, they have a black square with a small white circle in the middle. The name is marked by obliterating the circle. It is obvious that such an arrangement greatly simplifies the process of voting, and makes fewer doubtful questions to be decided on the count.

Says the Sacramento Bee: "The Hon. James H. Duff is already laying the baiting union to his snail that he has sunk a life raft across the harbor of the Hon. James G. Maguire's hopes." Well, there are not lacking signs that the Hon. James H. has succeeded. Only in this instance the name Jeter should be substituted for the Merrimac.

It turns out that the plan of sending a squadron across the Atlantic to bombard the Spanish coast was developed by Captain Mahan. This is a substantial guarantee of its feasibility and success. Captain Mahan is recognized as the greatest naval strategist in the world, and whatever plan he makes may be counted on to accomplish its purpose.

As soon as we get a breathing spell, how would it do to revive that arbitration treaty with Great Britain? It would be as much of an alliance as we need for the present, and the improved feeling between the two countries would probably insure its passage now.

Norwich university has conferred the degree of Master of Military Science upon Admiral Dewey. If care isn't taken some university will observe the fitness of things and bestow upon the admiral the degree of Master of Naval Science.

The patriot is going to be kept pretty busy next Monday what with celebrating the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila and the fall of Santiago.

It would be a graceful thing for the Fates to decree the fall of Santiago for July 4, 1898, the thirty-fifth anniversary of the fall of Vicksburg, and the beginning of the end of the civil war.

If Camara pays Suez canal tolls at regular rates, it will cost him \$5000 to set his feet through the canal. Is it same with the candle?

We hope no one will object if we say in a very loud whisper that Shafter is all right.

RANDOM REMARKS.

Lillian Russell says her sex alone has her for anything as a private soldier. That's sad, Lillian, but how are you going to remedy it?

It may be remarked, by the way, that General Shafter is another powerful shot who turns his back on the middle. The year 1898 is a propitious one for "dukes."

A newspaper dispatched from the city arrived at Rocky Point, Jamaica, the other day. This is an instance of "factitious" that the city's proprietors will hardly appreciate.

Admiral Berry wants to promptly dispose of the mutiny among the youth-ful tars who have been impressed to serve on the Ketchikan, but who clamor to be transferred to the Oregon, he should head the transport to the gunnery with penitents and gun drops.

The grand marshal for the coming Fourth of July parade at Sacramento has decided not to attend to his duties on horseback, but will go a-foot. It is a lot of bother to have to dismount every time one wants to jump into a saloon for a cooling drink. Sacramento's G. M. has a level head.

A Chicago doctor declares that many applicants for enlistment in the army have been rejected because of a "chickadee heart." At first thought it would seem that the reckless, pitiless, scoundrel was just the man to pit against the cool, steady, and on for their redemption it will occur to one that the chief peculiarity of the scoundrel is that he makes no distinction between friend and foe, but runs down both indiscriminately. It is wise, therefore, to reflect upon the man with the "chickadee heart," and that some falling will prevent their enlistment in the heavenly host.

The Spaniards in the Havana neighborhood are already deluged with "blue pants and red flags." Wonder if the water has given out down there and the people have nothing to drink but aquanetta?

It is distressing to learn that the United States government's credit is not good in the island of St. Thomas. Let us preferably hope that this financial distrust of our government will not extend to the island of St. Vincent, since the latter is a republic, and it is doubtful whether we could stand such a terrible blow.

A NUT TO CRACK

Knotty Question Grows Out of Fusion.

The Purity of Election Law is Worrying Democrats and Populists.

Democrats and Populist county central committees met yesterday in this city. The Democratic committee met in E. D. Edwards' office in the Fresno Savings and Loan Society bank, while the Populists gathered in the Edgerly block.

Both committees ran afloat of a knotty question growing out of their unholy alliance. It is simply this: Under the law each party putting a ticket in the field may expend a sum not to exceed \$1000. Now, inasmuch as the Democrats and Populists fused and neither party put a whole ticket in the field the question naturally arose whether each party could expend \$1000 or whether the two would be confined to the sum of \$2000. The question was referred to the Democratic committee, but the question was too much for them and they would not venture an opinion before consulting their books.

The Democrats therefore appointed a committee to consider the matter. The Populists, however, wanted to go over the Pop solons and waste gray matter in its solution. The Populists say the question is not troubling them one whit. In fact, they were prodigal in naming, and we do not care to hazard a prophecy on this point; but we do know that they have desperately fought for the privilege and that the American people believe they have rightly earned it. It may be, as some persons have suggested, that in time the Cubans themselves will ask the annexation of their island to the United States, and it may be that circumstances will arise that will make it necessary for us to annex it, but our duty now is to carry out our solemn pledge and give the Cubans a fair opportunity for self-government, and this duty we are confident, the American people will cheerfully perform.

The Democrats of Sonoma county are more patriotic than those of Fresno county, judging from the resolutions passed by the county convention held at Santa Rosa last Saturday. The convention heartily approved of the war with Spain, praised Dewey, Hobson and Bagley and demanded the vigorous prosecution of the war until Cuba has been freed. However, we believe that the Democrats of this county are no less patriotic than those of Sonoma or any other county. The trouble with the convention of the Fresno county Democracy was that it was controlled by bosses who were more inclined to make political capital by frothy denunciation of Republicans than to spend a little time in considering the momentous events through which the country is passing. Then, again, the Southern Pacific exercised considerable influence over the convention, and the S. P. and patriotism do not mix well.

The fine news contained in the extra edition issued by the Republican yesterday morning had the effect of heightening the enthusiasm of the crowd that thronged Fresno to celebrate the Fourth. The demand for the "extras" was great, and the newspapers were kept busied than ever before in their lives. The San Francisco papers again failed their patrons here, though when there was occasion for it they sent special trains into the valley day after day. However, the reading public lost nothing by the lack of enterprise of the metropolitan journals. The people of the valley are provided with all the war news, without padding, by the Republican, and when anything out of the ordinary and of great importance occurs the Republican will see to it that they do not have to wait long for the news.

This subscribing for the San Francisco papers is merely an extravagant habit. You can get all the telegraphic news, and in better shape, in the local papers.

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THE MODERN DON QUIXOTE

The one element lacking to reckon with in the present war is Spanish "chum." Spain was outclassed from the beginning and has been overwhelmingly defeated at every essential point. Every consideration of peace and national honor demand a surrender now while there is still something to save. But, instead, the sole remaining resource is to fight to a certain destruction at Manila, while an inveterate remnant awaits the destruction at Gibraltar. From the Spanish standpoint this is heroic; from the standpoint of the rest of the world it is sheer lunacy. Which means that Spain and the rest of the modern world see things in different lights.

From the beginning of history the Spaniards have been idealists. It was a Spaniard who made the journey to home for the sole purpose of seeing the historical sites, and, having seen them, returned at once, leaving the other eight of Rome to die of the impression. It was in Spain that the romances of chivalry took their most extravagant and inflated form, and it was a Spanish Don Quixote who, reading these romances, thought to see their characters and circumstances in the world around him. In Spain Cervantes and Hugo created their most romantic impersonation of honor; and in the poems of Euripides "castles in Spain" still stand for what we call castles in the air.

Spain is still, Quixote-like, pathetically devoted to mighty words and empty deeds. A resounding phrase is far more real than a solid fact. It is not a question of idealism, for, as a recent writer has said, the difference between the lettered and the unlettered "consists less in the greater number of ideas possessed by the educated than in the elegance with which they express the pathetic delusions common to all." By word of book or word of mouth is proclaimed a pride that is medieval and not modern. Spain was once a great nation, and its noble families were the highest products of chivalry. Since then the world has changed; the profits of commerce have taken the place of the tributes of the conquered, and chivalry has been relegated to books, while business has taken its place in life, but Spain still looks to her colonies for plunder, and the impoverished Spanish grandee still gazes down with medieval contempt on shopkeepers and shopkeeping nations. War is only a stage on which to exhibit dramatic heroism; a duel on a larger field. Until the melodramatic and the duel can be reduced to terms of reason it will be impossible to understand or predict the actions of Spain.

Nevertheless this very uncompromising idealism, which is now Spain's weakness may yet prove her strength. Confined at home and to the development of her own resources, forced, like China, by the hard experience of war to recognize the advantage of the ways of the outside world, the country and people may begin to share the material prosperity of the rest of the world, and in some future crisis, when the world demands idealism as it now does materialism, a regenerated Spanish nation may be a leader of a new era.

HUMAN BROTHERS.

No words can adequately express the indignation which will be felt throughout the world at the conduct of the crew of the French line steamer *La Bourgoigne*. No more despicable exhibition of human brutality has ever disgraced the annals of the sea. "Passengers first," as the maxim of the sea, which has been followed in too many heroic instances to leave any room for doubt that human nature is fully capable of asserting itself, even in the face of the horrors of shipwreck. Many a crew has preserved discipline, launched all the boats, and put the women and children into them first, in the face of just as much danger as threatened *La Bourgoigne*, and they were not superhuman heroes for doing it, either, but simply common men doing a plain duty. English and German officers and sailors know how to do their duty in danger, and if Frenchmen do not—and the actions of the crew of *La Bourgoigne*, as well as the conduct of Parisian aristocrats at the charity bazaar of last winter, at which all the men were saved and the women and children burned, would seem to indicate that they do not—the public can not be blamed for avoiding the French steamers. Such occurrences on the ships of any nation are a national disgrace.

Europeans commonly express surprise that there should be such a thing as a "woman question" in this country, on the ground that American women already have far more than their European sisters have ever dreamed of wanting. In only a part of Germany are women permitted to form clubs or unions, or appear in political meetings. In Bavaria a law extending these privileges to a limited extent has just been passed, but in Saxony a bill to curtail them is awaiting the approval of the government. What would the women of Fresno think if the Parisian *Club* were dispersed by the police, or the women who ventured to listen to the Fourth of July oration were cast into jail?

Admiral Montojo, who was defeated at Manila by Dewey, has written as follows to a friend at Madrid: "I have received more honor from the proud and haughty enemy than I have from my own people." Cervantes will soon have reason to make the same complaint. The defeated commander receives but little sympathy and he is fortunate if in addition to public criticism he does not have to endure official disgrace.

RAISINS ONCE MORE.

We are rapidly approaching a crisis in the raisin situation. We fear the comparatively few growers, whose cooperation is necessary to assure the success of the proposed combine fail to realize the gravity of the present situation or the damaging influence their inaction may exert on the selling value of the maturing crop. It is freely predicted by nearly everyone in the raisin trade, that if a crop of the magnitude, promised by present indications, should be forced on the market, under methods pursued in the past, nothing can be expected but most disastrous results to the grower and shipper. Farmers must realize that commerce is war, carried on with almost as much intensity as the present conflict between the government and Spain. Sellers are constantly struggling to increase the price of their commodity, which they go into the market to buy. This is commercial warfare; it has always existed and always will exist.

No vivid imagination is necessary to predict the outcome of the coming raisin crop, if the efforts of the eastern trader, to buy cheaply, be opposed to those of a disorganized mass of growers, each struggling to sell before his neighbor. If the market opens up with indeterminate offerings from competing sellers, buyers will fear to buy in quantities, well knowing by past experience, that goods will be forced on an unwilling market as soon as the first flurry is over and the consequent decline will come, as it has always come in the past. The timidity of the buyer will help to precipitate the crash and local buyers will consider it unwise to buy at any figure and then will be reimagined the old commission system with its train of disaster and ruin.

All of these possibilities can be assuredly eliminated, if the growers manifest a proper interest in their own welfare. The time is ripe to harvest a rich return for our raisin crop if we but only realize that a strong central organization must have control of the raisin output in order to maintain a uniform system of grading and selling. Business conditions in the east have vastly improved since last season's crop was marketed. Industrial development is taking on new life. The unemployed masses are finding work at remunerative wages. To meet the expenses of the present war, the government is daily distributing millions of dollars, all of which finds its way into industrial channels, thus tending to increase the purchasing capacity of the consuming masses.

These conditions present an opportunity to be taken advantage of by the raisin growers but the only system which will permit them to do so, at this late date, is that which has already received the endorsement of a majority of the growers; the system now being managed by the committee duly elected by the growers themselves. We can see no half-way results for the raisin industry the coming season. The outcome will be one extreme or the other; very poor or very good.

It is the duty of every grower, merchant and grower in the raisin district to urge by all means, the producers of raisin grapes who have not already done so, to join the combine. The men at the head of the movement are men of unquestioned integrity and ability and the judgment they have displayed together with the amount of work accomplished should deserve success. The time has arrived for every one to get into the saddle and make one last charge to round up the growers who persist in the policy of hesitation and convince them that their cooperation is absolutely necessary for the successful culmination of the proposed combine.

The chief danger is the policy of some growers who fondly hope that the combination will sustain the market, while they on the outside will receive all the benefit. Such growers should realize that their short-sighted policy will defeat its own end. Unless the requisite language be obtained as a preliminary, no steps will be taken and the hesitating growers who are today jeopardizing the success of the proposed combine may realize when too late that their refusal to co-operate with those already in the combine, means a loss of money to themselves as well as their more willing neighbors.

Far be it from us to accuse Governor Budd of prejudice or arbitrary action, but when soldiers were needed to go to a hot country why were those from the only hot part of California omitted?

The committee that arranged Fresno's Fourth of July celebration did its work well and deserves great credit. It was the finest celebration Fresno ever had and not a thing occurred to mar the occasion.

The Examiner is trying his new linotype, and has set about half the paper by machine for the last two days. The columns of clean, legible machine work standing side by side with the columns of worn type are a striking illustration of the advantage of the new system from the reader's standpoint. We congratulate our contemporary on the improvement, and hope it is only an earnest of others to follow.

One of General Merrill's most delicate governmental tasks will be to restore the confidence of the natives. Before the war the "Ingleses" stood high, but the violent Spanish proclamations that the invaders would be violators of families and destroyers of religion must have had some effect on the more excitable. Especially must those of the natives who are devoted to their old religion be taught that a new one will not be forced on them, while those who have chafed under ecclesiastical oppression must learn not to expect a continuance of the same oppression in new forms.

That poor little "terror" must feel dreadfully lonesome over there at Porto Rico.

Admiral Canara has been nicknamed "Chimera." If Chimera comes knocking about Dewey the latter will play the part of Belshazzor.

THE LADRONES.

Since the American flag has been planted on the Ladrone Islands, a little information regarding Uncle Sam's new possessions will be of interest. The Ladrone Islands lie in the North Pacific Ocean immediately north of the Caroline Islands. They were discovered in 1521 by Magellan, whose crew gave them the objectionable name of *Islas de los Ladrones*—Isles of the Thieves—owing to the thieving propensity of the inhabitants, which must have been extraordinary since the Spaniards considered it worthy of special notice. Magellan himself named them *Islas de las Velas Latinas*—Isles of the Latin Sails. Later, in 1585, they were rediscovered by the Marianas Islands in honor of Maria Anna of Austria, widow of Philip IV of Spain. The islands are divided into two groups by a channel. Of the ten in the northern group very few are inhabited. The chief town, San Ignacio de Amanu, is situated on the island of Guahan, the southernmost of the whole group. The climate of the islands is said to be salubrious, the annual mean temperature being 71 degrees Fahrenheit. In 1683, prior to the subjugation of the islands by the Spaniards, the population was about 50,000. The Spanish methods of dealing with a conquered race decreased the population to about 3000 in 1741, but colonists from the Philippines and other Spanish possessions raised an increase later on. The Statesman's Yearbook gives the islands a population of 10,172 at present. Their area is 929 square miles. The vegetation of the islands is luxuriant; but agriculture is sadly neglected. The natives are a lazy lot and morally and intellectually occupy a low plane. The original inhabitants of the islands were named Chamorro by the Spaniards. In addition to the descendants of these there are Tagals from the Philippines and a mixed race formed by the union of Spaniards and Chamorro. It is stated that Spain has not found the islands to be a source of revenue, but this is insufficient proof of their lack of value, for the Spaniards are not wise administrators. However, it is certain that the United States has not acquired a bonanza in the Ladrone Islands. Their chief value to us is as a coaling station, there being an excellent harbor on the island of Guahan, which can be strongly fortified.

We do not understand how the special commissioners can so easily come to the conclusion that the mines at the entrance of Santiago harbor are contact mines and that it must be entirely safe for Sampson's fleet to pass through the channel since Cervera's ships made the passage without accident. Whether they be contact mines or mines operated by electricity, however, the fact remains that Cervera knew their location, while Sampson does not. If of the first named kind, all that Cervera had to do was to pick his way among them; if of the electric kind, he did not have to give himself any trouble at all. From the circumstances that have come to our notice we conclude that they are electric mines and that any attempt to make the channel will be unsafe until the Americans have obtained control of the shore connections. Of course it is the business of men who make war to take risks, and if the situation at Santiago is such as to require it an attempt to force the passage will undoubtedly be made, no matter what the danger.

General Wheeler claims that his seat in congress was not vacated by his acceptance of a commission as Major General, and the Governor of Alabama sustains him to the extent of refusing to call an election to fill the vacancy. It is strange that public men should have divided opinions on a well-settled legal question. The provision of the constitution is perfectly plain, and there has never been any question of its interpretation. From the leading case, in one of the first congresses, in which a seat was declared vacant because the incumbent had accepted a commission as captain in the militia of the District of Columbia, through the Civil War, when every member entering the army lost his seat, it has uniformly been held that a military office and a seat in congress can not be held by the same person.

There are evidences that the Spaniards are not fair fighters. A member of the United States marine corps who fought at Camp McCalla, Guantanamo, writes to a friend at Washington that among the ammunition captured by the Americans in an attack on the Spaniards were a number of brass bullets, which are forbidden in civilized warfare. Again, correspondents at the front accuse the Spaniards of taking particular pains to pick off surgeons wearing the emblem of the Red Cross Society and the wounded as they are being carried from the field. These charges are called to the attention of the journals that work themselves into a furious state of indignation over the barbarous methods of warfare employed by the Cubans.

The Maha-Buddha Society of India intends to attempt the conversion of the western world and with this end in view will send missionaries to Europe and the United States. It is to be hoped California will be overlooked. We have already tried one kind of Buddhism and are not overjoyed with the result.

The yellow papers might mercifully refrain from adding to the sorrow of the families of dead or wounded soldiers by publishing what purport to be likenesses of the latter.

Every candidate for congress should be pledged to use his best efforts, in the event of his election, towards securing the speedy construction of the Nicaragua canal by this government.

Schley deserves to be made national hero for his effective work off Santiago last Sunday.

Weyler's yearning to return to Cuba must have dropped down to zero when he heard the news from Santiago.

Banco has thumped out another Spanish victory on his typewriter.

WELCOME HAWAII.

Except for the final formalities, the annexation of Hawaii is now an accomplished fact. All practical opposition has ceased some time ago, and there was left only the academic objection of those who recognized the inevitable but did not approve of it. Even that will soon disappear, for the American people have a way of accepting a fact once established and utilizing rather than bewailing it.

The annexation is really of far less importance than the alarmists would have us think. To the islands it is vital and to us it will be of great and lasting benefit, but it will involve no radical change in our life or policies. There is already an established government in the islands, amply sufficient for all purposes of home rule and able to protect itself against everything but foreign aggression. There will be no difficulty in continuing substantially the same government, under American authority. There are no constitutional difficulties and no insuperable legal ones. In comparison with the other problems growing out of the war the few difficulties presented in Hawaii will soon seem so small that we will wonder that anyone was ever fomed to fear them.

We welcome our new companions across the sea, with the assurance that such a union, entered into by mutual consent for mutual advantage, will never be a cause of regret to either side. The language and civilization of Hawaii are already American, the sympathy of the two peoples is complete, and the formal union is little more than the legalization and formal establishment of a unity which already lacked nothing. There is no important change in history which was accomplished with so little fear or disturbance of the ordinary course of events as this will be.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

It is evident that it is going to be difficult to settle satisfactorily the claims to promotion of Admiral Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley. In view of the prominent part the latter took in the destruction of Cervera's squadron his friends will insist that if both he and Sampson are made rear admirals, Schley be given seniority. Sampson, it will be pointed out, had nothing whatever to do with the destruction of Cervera's ships; and if it is stated in his favor that he does the "heavy thinking" for his fleet, it will be answered that he could not have planned the attack on the Spanish squadron because he did not know it intended to make a dash for liberty. Schley's friends will urge that there should be no hesitation in putting him ahead of Sampson, now that he has distinguished himself, for Sampson was given precedence of Schley without having done anything to deserve it.

Already a resolution has been introduced in the senate tending to the thanks of congress to Schley and ignoring Sampson, and there is little doubt that this attempt to prevent the commander of the fleet from sharing in the rewards of the victory will meet with vigorous opposition from his friends. It will be remembered that Sampson failed to give Schley credit in his official announcement of the victory, but this may have been an oversight. It may be that the men most interested in this matter are giving themselves much less trouble concerning it than their friends and the public.

Modern wars are short. The war between Prussia and Austria, in 1866, was over in six weeks; the Franco-Prussian war was substantially won in seven weeks and was finished in seven months; the wars between Russia and Turkey, Japan and China, and Greece and Turkey were all ended almost before the novelty wore off. Not since our Civil War has there been any war of importance that has at all compared with it in length. The days of the Hundred Years' war and the Thirty Years' war are long past and those of one or two years are passing. From being the usual condition, war has become the exceptional one, and may soon become unknown. Unless all signs fail, this war will be no exception to the rule. Spain is already looking for peace on terms that would have been spurned a few weeks ago. As soon as she is ready to ask peace of us, on our terms, it will be granted, and both nations will enter on a new era of difficult problems but enlarged opportunities.

The news of the death of Professor E. L. Walter, who went down on *La Bourgoigne*, will be read with grief by a host of friends and admirers all over the world. Although by no means an old man, Professor Walter was one of the finest examples of the older school of American college professors a man of the broadest scholarship and highest personal culture, who yet devoted himself to his teaching rather than to writing books for the edification of scholars. His influence was a personal one, but as such it will last as long as the lives of his students and many friends.

The Woodland Democrat keeps standing at the head of its editorial columns the statement: "The evening paper publishes the news of today, the morning paper the news of yesterday." Directly under the caption, on the very day the Hawaiian annexation resolution passed the Senate, was a long editorial predicting that they would not pass for some weeks, if at all. The truth is that, as a general thing, the evening paper prints rumors, the morning paper news.

The predicament of the Spanish government is very like that of the French at the close of the Franco-Prussian war. It will be remembered that no sooner had Paris been evacuated by the Prussians than the French government had to abandon its own capital to free it from the mob. These Latin peoples do not seem to know how to contain themselves in victory nor restrain themselves in defeat.

So far the government has bought 250 vessels for the present war, ranging from naphtha launches to 8000-ton transports, at a total cost of \$5,000,000.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

With the station caused by the news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet came a sudden increase in the patience of the public in regard to the final capture of Santiago. In the many conflicting reports from the front are some, however, which indicate that this patience is not justified, and that something must be done quickly. Mr. Richard Harding Davis, who, to be sure, is an inventor of fiction by profession, but who has also a reputation to sustain that does not depend on his enterprise as a correspondent, telegraphs that the situation is very serious, that the men are in the trenches in situations of great suffering, with all the brigade commanders at the front, but General Shafter, two miles in the rear, disabled by a sunstroke. The report is further confirmed by the dispatch officially given out that General Shafter is improving, indicating that former dispatches of his illness have been withheld, and by the sudden departure of General Miles for the front.

Whatever the situation, it will be a relief to know that the Commanding General of the army has taken personal command. If, as seems possible, the co-operation of the navy at considerable risk is necessary to prevent a greater risk to the army, General Miles will be able to call for it with more authority than anyone else. Meantime, with reinforcements rapidly going forward, and the siege firmly held, we may look for a victory not distant and, we hope, not bloody.

The New York court of appeals and the California supreme court have soft spots in their hearts—or maybe it's heads—for the downtrodden murderer. It will be remembered how indignant our supreme court became when the authorities at San Francisco displayed a little more energy than usual in the prosecution of Frederick, who foolishly slew Bank Cashier Kerriek. In fact the judges were almost horror-stricken at the attempt to "railroad" poor Frederick to the gallows and severely rebuked the prosecution for its indecent haste. The circumstances that led to the exhibition of sympathy for a murderer by the New York court of appeals are somewhat different. A few months ago a jury in a murder case was kept out three and a half days by the trial judge. Then it brought in a verdict of guilty. The case was appealed, and the higher court has just decided that the action of the trial court in keeping the jury out that length of time was a kind of coercion inconsistent with the proper independence of the jury. The murderer was given a new trial. The San Francisco Report, commenting on this decision, expresses the opinion that a judge should be allowed to keep a jury out as long as he believes an agreement is possible for the well-being of society is above the convenience of a few jurors, but the Report is old-fashioned about such matters. The new idea appears to be that a man has no right to allow himself to be murdered and that a murderer should be given every opportunity to escape the rope.

A few Democratic papers express the hope that the Republicans of this district will nominate A. J. Pillsbury for congress, claiming that he will be easy to defeat. This hope has as false a ring as a pewter dollar. The fact is the Democrats fear the candidacy of Mr. Pillsbury, who would make short work of Mr. Castle. Mr. Castle's services in congress have been almost barren of results. We want a man there who can do something else besides introducing bills.

Dress yourself in green, orange, and red, paint your face blue, and stand on the street corner and deliver an oration through a megaphone denouncing the churches as hot-beds of iniquity, and lauding the Tenderloin district as an ideal community, and you will get an audience. These remarks are suggested by a contemplation of the methods of a new contemporary, which shall be nameless to get readers.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Stockton Record, says that the people from this section doomed to Hawaii always take their blankets with them. We feel like ringing the bell on that joke, but will let the Record off this time. We know that our climate is hot stuff, but we would not exchange it for all the sloughs and steam beer in and around Stockton.

RANDOM REMARKS.

A London dispatch says that the Spanish government fears the Carlists. On the other hand, it has been evident some time that the Carlists are afraid of the Spanish government, and finally both stand in dread of these pigsticking Yankees, but it would never do for either to acknowledge that.

The San Francisco Star, after referring to the sentencing to imprisonment for life of two young men who robbed a store of \$150 worth of goods, wonders what will be the sentence of ex-Treasurer Waller, who robbed the city of \$116,000. The Star is somewhat premature in wondering what Waller's sentence will be, it should first wonder whether he will be convicted. If the cashier in San Francisco were as faithful in the performance of their duty as the judges, the metropolis would not be so subversive a place for criminals, whether of high or low degree.

An Oakland doctor declares that there is more sickness at the present summer vacation than at any other season of the year. True, and the sickness looking thing is usually the "old man's" pocketbook.

The mothers of Union have formed an organization for the purpose of receiving systematic instruction in the proper care of children. One of the first things they should be taught is to let the barber cut their children's hair. Many a hopeful has been rendered hopeless by a maternal haircut. The baby language—that is, the language proper to nurses—also needs revision. It should be made to resemble more the language of a rational being and less the gabble of an affectionate idiot.

T. P. O'Connor, the London journalist, is about to start a "perversity" paper, and will contain no ill-mannered allusions to anybody or any class. Mr. O'Connor is either an angel himself or labors under the impression that this is heaven. If the first be the case, he should swing his light back to the skies, for such a paper will not yield enough income to satisfy the appetite of even an angel. If, however, he merely harbors the delusion that the earth is heaven, a few months' rest for his overworked brain will help him to regulate his mental health.

I have yet to read a lucid account of the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago. It is difficult to make anything of the alleged descriptions of the event that have appeared so far. About all that one can gather from them is that our sailors behaved with their usual courage and shot with their usual precision. Of course this is immensely satisfying, but having found this out we have to turn to the regular press, connected and unconnected, for the rest of the story. One that will tell us the rest of the story is the battle. There used to be war correspondents who could write such a story, but it seems to be beyond the power of the "special correspondents." What descriptions of the movements of the ships' dispatches and their own deeds of daring. What occurs in the deal is of secondary importance. The special correspondents with the army, however, appear to be doing a little better work than their naval brethren, yet the latter are much more favorably situated.

Handmaster Souza says there will be no war songs of merit in memory of the history that is just now making. And it looks very much as if there would be no war poetry that will outlive the day of its publication. The decorated dealing with the humorous side of the war has been mildly amusing, but the attempts at serious war poetry have been more numerous than the worst defeat could be. Take for instance the following lines from a "poem" composed by Miss Bunde, daughter of Grace Valley: On this glorious Fourth every heart is alive With patriotic ardor, the land is aflame. We stand united in love and pride. Bound by the folds of our starry flag. Our watchword "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Miss Burkhalter may be bonnie, but she is also pitiless, for there are 44 lines like the foregoing in the poem and she read every one of them at the Fourth of July celebration. Other communities were similarly bored on the Fourth. The day of old days when one's heart should be full of love and sympathy for one's fellow men.

None but skilled workmen handle workmen's tools. But wages all men scribble, wise or fools.

And women, too, Mr. Pope. And among these women is Charlotte Perkins Stetson. Mrs. Stetson has just had some of her verses published. What the nature of the influence was that she brought to bear on the publishers I do not know, but it must have been irresistible. The influence that caused Mrs. Stetson to attempt poetry must also have been irresistible. No mere inspiration could have induced her to make herself ridiculous. Here, for example, is the way Mrs. Stetson expresses herself concerning anti-suffragists: Ignorant women—college-bred sometimes. But ignorant of life's realities And principles of religious government, And how the privileges they enjoy Were won with blood and tears by those before—

Why, the multiplication tables are better poetry than that. And then read this passionate protest: Of all most aggravating things Is it you are not in love with me. Is it to have a man in front of you With half a day to waste. Ah, Charlotte, "chew the bay" no more; stick to your spruce gun.

R. M. M.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The Board of Supervisors Now Sitting as Such a Body. The Board of Supervisors Adjourned yesterday as a Board of Supervisors until the 15th instant, and immediately met as a Board of Equalization. County Assessor Vincent turned over the assessment books to the board and they were spread on tables so as to be convenient for reference.

The board will sit until the 15th instant as a Board of Equalization, and all business which was to have come up before them as a Board of Supervisors has been continued until that date.

As yet there have been no applications for a reduction of the assessment. While it is a hard year, yet Assessor Vincent had that in mind when he made the assessment, which was figured down as low as that official cared to make it. Several people looked up their assessment yesterday, but so far have not asked for a reduction.

ON HIS MUSCLE.

George Kohler Batters E. F. Inns, a Cigar Clerk. George Kohler of the city bakery was on his muscle yesterday. He went into Nelson & Dove's cigar store to collect a bill from E. F. Inns, the clerk. Inns said he did not have the money, whereupon Kohler asked for a box of cigars. He claims that Inns tried to charge him \$10 more than the regular price, and, during a dispute the stalwart restaurant struck Inns. Nelson then paid the bill, and Kohler left.

Inns subsequently swore out a warrant for Kohler's arrest.

Mrs. Theo. Johnson, Miss Brice and several other Fremonts left for bay points yesterday.

Was Never Well

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Has Given Her Permanent Health. "I was a pale, puny, sickly woman, weighing less than 90 pounds. I was never well. I had female troubles and a bad throat trouble. I came across an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla and had faith in the medicine at once. I began taking it and soon felt better. I kept on until I was cured. I now weigh 103 pounds, and never have any sickness. Hood's Sarsaparilla will not cure. My blood is pure, complexion good and face free from eruptions." Mrs. L. W. Farnsworth, Box 116, Hillsboro, Rhode Island.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists.

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BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The Board of Supervisors Now Sitting as Such a Body. The Board of Supervisors Adjourned yesterday as a Board of Supervisors until the 15th instant, and immediately met as a Board of Equalization. County Assessor Vincent turned over the assessment books to the board and they were spread on tables so as to be convenient for reference.

The board will sit until the 15th instant as a Board of Equalization, and all business which was to have come up before them as a Board of Supervisors has been continued until that date.

As yet there have been no applications for a reduction of the assessment. While it is a hard year, yet Assessor Vincent had that in mind when he made the assessment, which was figured down as low as that official cared to make it. Several people looked up their assessment yesterday, but so far have not asked for a reduction.

ON HIS MUSCLE.

George Kohler Batters E. F. Inns, a Cigar Clerk. George Kohler of the city bakery was on his muscle yesterday. He went into Nelson & Dove's cigar store to collect a bill from E. F. Inns, the clerk. Inns said he did not have the money, whereupon Kohler asked for a box of cigars. He claims that Inns tried to charge him \$10 more than the regular price, and, during a dispute the stalwart restaurant struck Inns. Nelson then paid the bill, and Kohler left.

Inns subsequently swore out a warrant for Kohler's arrest.

Mrs. Theo. Johnson, Miss Brice and several other Fremonts left for bay points yesterday.

Was Never Well

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Has Given Her Permanent Health. "I was a pale, puny, sickly woman, weighing less than 90 pounds. I was never well. I had female troubles and a bad throat trouble. I came across an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla and had faith in the medicine at once. I began taking it and soon felt better. I kept on until I was cured. I now weigh 103 pounds, and never have any sickness. Hood's Sarsaparilla will not cure. My blood is pure, complexion good and face free from eruptions." Mrs. L. W. Farnsworth, Box 116, Hillsboro, Rhode Island.

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NAME OF PURCHASER.	No.	Date of Approval.	No. and Date of Certificate of Purchase.	Married.	Township.	Range.	Section.	No. of Acres.	Description.	Amount of principal paid.	Amount of interest paid.	Amount of interest not paid and due Jan. 1, 1898.	Amount of interest not paid and due Jan. 1, 1898.
Hazelton, Wesley B.....	2776	Oct. 3, 1892.	12676 Nov. 21, 1892.	M. D.	12 S.	23 E.	36	320	S 1/2	\$80 00	\$320 00	\$95 05	\$44 80
Wiedera, Henry O.....	1411	July 31, 1889.	11703 Sept. 10, 1889.	"	11 S.	29 E.	16	640	All	100 00	640 00	332 27	38 60
Flagg, E. E.....	4010	June 5, 1894.	13187 June 13, 1894.	"	20 S.	16 E.	30	523	All	180 75	523 00	20 95	116 14
Brooks, James.....	4051	Dec. 24, 1894.	13306 Feb. 13, 1895.	"	17 S.	13 E.	20		SW 1/4 of SW 1/4				
Wilson, G. H.....	4124	Feb. 11, 1896.	13508 April 10, 1896.	"	14 S.	9 E.	18	120	E 1/2 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 18	30 00	120 00	16	33 60
								50	SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	20 00	50 00	4 08	11 20

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct list of delinquent purchasers of State School Lands, as shown by the records of this office.

(SEAL.) M. J. WRIGHT, Register State Land Office.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, FRESNO COUNTY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Notice is hereby given to each and all of the persons mentioned in the above List of Delinquent Purchasers of School Lands in Fresno County that if the said persons, respectively, due and delinquent, as aforesaid, are not paid in fifty (50) days after the date of this notice, an action will be commenced to foreclose the interest of the said purchasers, respectively, in the said lands described in said "List of Delinquent Purchasers of School Lands in Fresno County" and to cancel and return to null and void said certificates of purchase.

ALVA E. SNOW, District Attorney of Fresno County, State of California.

Dated at Fresno this 15th day of May, 1898.

HELD KANGAROO COURT.
Prisoners Force a Filthy Chinese
man to Take a Bath.

From Thursday's News.

A Chinaman was arrested yesterday for loitering around the Union ice house in a suspicious manner. The Chinaman remained around the ice house for several days past and the employees about the place finally concluded that he was insane. Policemen Russell and Jones found the Chinaman under the ice house and they had considerable trouble in dragging him from the place.

The celestial was filthy and foul smelling, but the officers concluded that he was not insane and they placed him in jail with a charge of vagrancy against him.

The Chieftain was put down in the tanks with the hoboes and he was an embarrassment to the prisoners' uniforms.

The First National Bank was the first to record an instrument in the County Recorder's office which meant 50 cents to the government to prosecute the war with Spain. It was a mortgage for the war bonds.

ately summoned to the kangaroo court to try the celestial for hydrophobia. It was soon adjudged that the man should take a bath, but the Chinaman was loth to obey the or-

tor of the court. Finally two of the veterans picked him up and forced him to bathe.

BRIDGES IS GUILTY.

So Found the Jury That Heard the Evidence.

The trial of J. M. Bridges, who was charged with buying property from Frank Oakes, knowing that it was stolen, was concluded yesterday afternoon in Judge Webb's court. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The jurors went out but a short time when they reached a verdict.

Yesterday Frank Oakes, who stole the property—a quantity of wire from the old electric light company's pole—testified the stand and swore that Bridges was connected with him in disposing of the property and that the colored junk dealer knew full well that the wire had been stolen.

The case was argued by H. E. Rhinades and Lewis H. Smith for the defense and

not arrived, but a number of two-cent documentary stamps have been received, and twenty-five of them were affixed to the instrument.

On mortgages made for sums ranging from \$100 to \$500 the stamp is 25 cents. For every additional \$500 or extra "quarter" is imposed. Thus it will be seen that the tax on large mortgages will be considerable. A document was sent out from England for filing the other day, upon which the stamp duty would have been \$100. It was not recorded, however, when the mortgage tax was explained to the company which had intended to make it of record. The revenue tax on a \$10,000 mortgage amounts to \$450.

On deeds the revenue duty is \$1 on every thousand of value. The tax is more on deeds than on mortgages, for the reason that in addition to the stamp required on the mortgage there is also required a stamp on the promissory note, which is really a part of the mortgage.

CANNING FRUIT.

**The Tenney Cannery Opens
Tuesday.**

**Will Make Work for 500 Women
and Girls—Fruit
Outlook.**

James Madison of the Tenney Cannery Company states that the cannery will be opened for the season next

Thursday and he expects to run it during the entire season, employing the usual large number of hands. The cannery was operated for a short time

during the early season when the apricot crop was limited, but owing to the severe frost the crop was very light.

Next Tuesday the cannery will begin on the peach crop, which is very large. Mr. Mattison has been canvassing the country in the interest of the establishment, and has secured a large amount of the peach crop in this and Modera counties. When the peach crop is cleaned up, pears, plums and tomatoes will be canned.

It is stated that there will be little difficulty in getting all the male help necessary, but there will be a demand for women and girls. There will be work for 500 of them as soon as the cannery is running at its full capacity.

The Chamber of Commerce.
The executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce met in regular session last night.

Sometimes we contract for the whole crop—big and little peaches, for instance, together. Then sometimes two or three large varieties and perhaps one. So you see, it is hard to set any price per ton on fruit of any variety.

Mr. Madison stated that few clingstone peaches would be canned this year. He said he wished to know if this variety is selling well. "I would be too great a risk for a canner to handle them unless he had a ready market for them. To hold them over might mean heavy loss."

Speaking of canners generally, Mr. Madison said that the cannery was paying more for green fruit than the grower could reasonably expect to get for his product dried.

The rabbit drive in the territory session yesterday afternoon. James Madison was elected vice-president by John C. Nourse, who was elected president upon the death of John Fletcher. Another member of the executive committee will be selected at the next meeting. Little else was done at this meeting, except routine business. The exhibit has been rearranged and the new exhibit is being changed by moving back the partition. The exhibit now looks very attractive.

A Successful Rabbit Drive.

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W. C. T. U. MEETING.

The Necessity of a Curfew Ord-

Finance Pointed Out.

A meeting of the W.C.T.U. was held on Tuesday afternoon at the parsonage of the W. C. street M. E. Church. There were several business matters brought up for discussion, among them being the curfew ordinance, which the W. C. T. U. still hopes to see enforced. All persons whose business or pleasure calls on the street at any late hour at night can bear testimony to the number of small boys and girls who may be seen out alone at that hour. Instances were given of shameless conduct on the nights and girls who were perched upon a chair at a late hour on the night of July 4th in the business center of town.

Much regret is felt by the members

consisted of about 100 persons.

THE COST OF CELEBRATING

About Sixteen Hundred Dollars Was Expended This Year.

The Fourth of July committee met last evening in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce and spent the time in settling up the business incidental to the celebration on July 4th. Among the faithful committeemen who were present were: J. C. Gunninger, Led Withers, S. L. Hogens, Professor, Horner, M. Levy, T. B. Collins, Taylor Albion M. V. Ashbrook and T. W. Pickford. T. W. Pickford reported that the to

at the loss of one the most active and efficient workers, Mrs. Newton Hogan, who leaves Fresno on Wednesday of next week to take up her residence in Los Angeles.

The next meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held the first Tuesday in August.

FRESNOS NEED A TEACHER

Will Play in San Francisco on Saturday and Sunday.

The Fresno play in San Francisco next Saturday and Sunday with the Athletics and San Francisco as opponents.

The boys are working hard practicing every day and Captain Britton spends all his time with the team.

Manager Duncan was seen last evening and he said that if the team needs a new pitcher as Barney's arm has gone back on him. He will hereafter

committee will meet again to settle these bills.

INSTALLATION AND BANQUET

Given by the Danish Brotherhood Society.

Fresno lodge, Danish Brotherhood Society of America, met last evening in Elderly hall and installed officers. After the installation there was a banquet and the members had a very enjoyable time.

The following were the officers installed: C. Selling, president; J. C. Peterson, vice president; A. Bang, sec-

play in the outfield. Tawney is one of the best hitters in the team. Thomas will pitch Saturday's game and if no other pitcher is secured Percy Held

will occupy the slab on Sunday.

A week from Sunday Oakland players would find it may be another fourteen inning game.

Co-Operation in California.

The department of agriculture is desirous of ascertaining the volume of the co-operatively conducted business of the United States. It is especially wished to know to what extent irrikization is carried on co-operatively, including the location of all irrigating ditches owned and operated by two or more persons, and the names of their owners.

It is also desired to learn the names and addresses of all other co-operative societies of farmers, for whatever purpose organized. Edward F.

Chance Is All Right.

A copy of the Chicago Daily News, containing the following paragraph about Chance, has been received: "Anson thinks Chance is a wonder. The boy who can put such speed into a ball with merely an arm throw and beat out the catcher. He can be certainly a corner. The only thing is that if he is not more of an outfielder than a catcher with all his training. If he got a little better in that throw he could put the ball through a brick wall."

Herbert P. Thrall has been promoted from post-office inspector to superintendent of the eighth division railway mail service. He assumes his duties

Adams or Wrights has been appointed special agent of the department to collect the statistics for California. He requests all persons who can give information on this subject to communicate.

with him at Wrights, the plaintiff failed to answer.